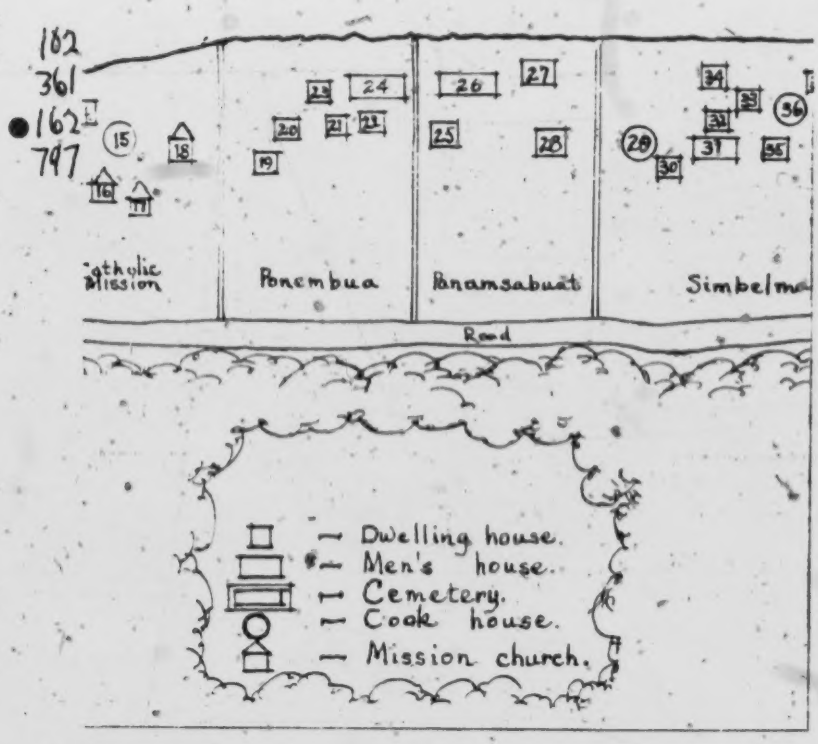
1: Powdermaker E-5 (1929-1930) 1933 OM10 New Ireland OM10

1. Dwelling—man and wife, 3 children (2 males, 1 female).
2. Dwelling—man and wife, 5 children (4 males, 1 female).
3. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (female).
4. Men's house.
5. Men's house.
6. Small dwelling unoccupied.
7. Cook-house.
8. Dwelling—old widow, living alone.
9. Dwelling—widower, living alone (house more decorated with carving than any other house in the village).
10. Dwelling—widower, living alone.
11. Dwelling—man and wife, 3 children (2 males, 1 female).
12. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (male).
13. Dwelling—man and wife.
14. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (male).
15. Cook-house.
16. Mission church.
17. Mission house.
18. House where the Catholic missionary stops when he is in the village.
19. Dwelling—man and wife, 3 children (males).
20. Dwelling—man and wife, 2 children (males).
21. Dwelling—man and wife, 2 children (1 male, 1 female).



In reality the hamlets are separated from each other by bush, a fence, or

22. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (male).
23. Dwelling—man and wife.
24. Men's house.
25. Empty dwelling.
26. Men's house.
27. Dwelling—widow and 1 child (male).
28. Dwelling—man and wife, 2 children (female).
29. Cook-house.
30. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (female).
31. Men's house.
32. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (male).
33. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (female).
34. Old deserted dwelling.
35. Dwelling—man and wife, 2 children (female).
36. Cook-house.
37. Dwelling—man and wife.
38. House, where native boy trained at Government hospital, is supposed to take care of the sick.
39. Dwelling—one man and two wives.
40. Dwelling, widow.
41. Cook-house.
42. Dwelling—man and wife.

[p. 32 (B)]

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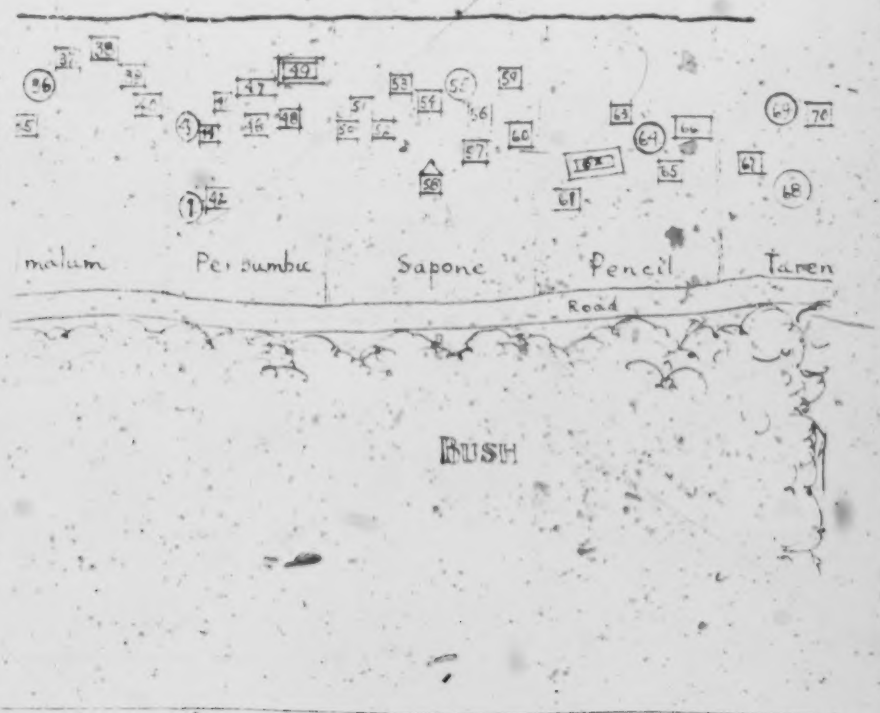

PLAN OF VILLAGE SHOWING DIVISION INTO HAMLETS

ce of one entities or nothing at all. Everyone knows where one hamlet begins and the

43. Cook-house.
44. Dwelling—widow.
45. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (male).
46. Old deserted dwelling.
47. Men's house.
48. Dwelling—widower.
49. Cemetery.
50. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (female).
51. Dwelling—man and wife, 2 children (females).
52. Dwelling—man and wife.
53. Dwelling—one man (bachelor—brother to man in dwelling 56).
54. Dwelling—man and wife, 2 children (1 male, 1 female).
55. Cook-house.
56. Dwelling—man and wife, 4 children (3 males, 1 female, one of them adopted).
57. Dwelling—man and wife, 2 children (males).
58. Mission church (Methodist).
59. Dwelling—man and wife, 4 children (2 males, 2 females).
60. Dwelling—man and 2 wives, 1 child (female).
61. Dwelling—man and wife, 3 children (2 males, 1 female).
62. Cemetery.
63. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (female, adopted).

[p. 32(c)]

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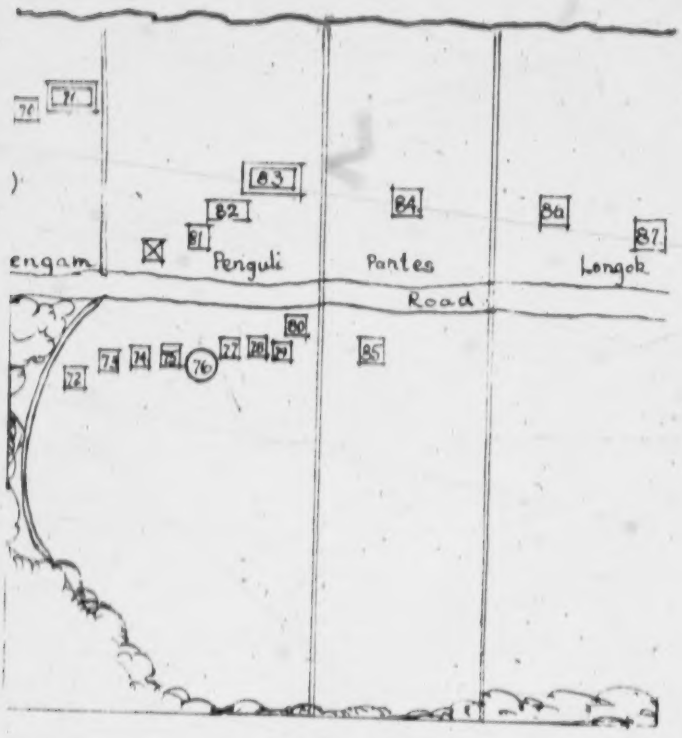

other ends. The corresponding numbers describe the occupants of ho

64. Cook-house.
65. Dwelling—man and wife, 3 children (2 males, 1 female).
66. *Men's house.
67. Dwelling—man and wife, 5 children (males).
68. Cook-house.
69. Cook-house.
70. Dwelling—man and wife.
71. Cemetery.
72. Old deserted house.
73. Dwelling—old widower.
74. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (female).
75. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (female).
76. Cook-house.
77. Dwelling—man and wife, 4 children (2 males, 2 females).
78. Dwelling—widower and son.
79. Dwelling—man and wife, 2 children (1 male, 1 female).
80. Dwelling—man and wife.
81. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (female).
82. Men's house.
83. Cemetery.
84. Old deserted dwelling.
85. Dwelling—man and wife.

[p. 32 (D)]

1: Powdermaker E-5 (1929-1939) 1933 OM10 New Ireland OM10
Lesu

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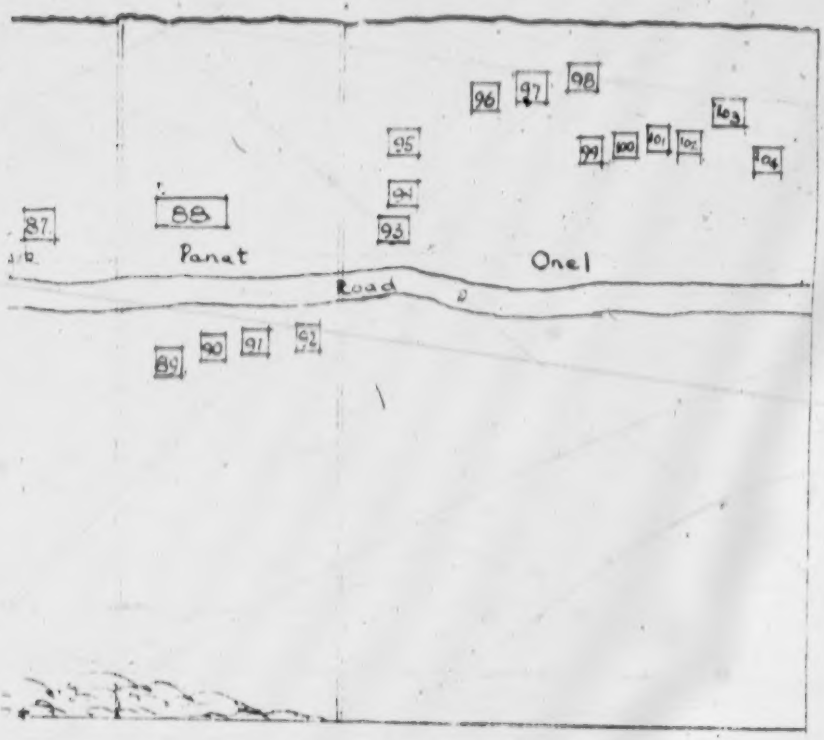
361
●162
797



of houses.

86. Dwelling—man and wife, 2 children (1 male, 1 female).
87. Dwelling—man and wife, 3 children (1 male, 2 females).
88. Men's house.
89. Dwelling—old widow, her daughter, a young widow, and her young son.
90. Dwelling—man and wife, 2 children (males).
91. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (female).
92. Dwelling—man and wife.
93. Dwelling—man and wife, 2 children (males).
94. Dwelling—man and 2 wives, 2 children (males, one by each wife).
95. Dwelling—man and wife, 3 children (3 males, 1 female).
96. Dwelling—man and wife.
97. Dwelling—widow, 3 children (1 male, 2 females).
98. Dwelling—man and wife, 2 children (1 male, 1 female).
99. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (female).
100. Dwelling—man and wife, 1 child (male).
101. Dwelling—man and wife.
102. Dwelling—man and wife.

☒ The house in which I lived is marked with an X, and is in the hamlet of Penguli.

[p. 32 (E)]

1: Powdermaker E-5 (1929-1930) 1933 OM10 New Ireland OM10
Lesu

has its own life, so has each household. There is both a division and sharing of labour in the care of the children, in the gardening, in the cooking, and in all the activities which compose the fabric of daily life. The daily meeting of the family for its evening meal, the affection between them, and even their quarrels, all help to wield them into a close-knit unit.

The population of Lesu was 232, eleven of whom were absent working on coconut plantations. There were 66 households, in which lived 62 adult males, 63 adult females, 65 male children, 42 female children. The accompanying notes give the number now present in each household and not the number of children born in each family. Some of the children have died, others have married and formed households of their own, and others may be away. The average number of offspring per fruitful woman is 2·9.[1]

Kinship

MOIETY AND CLAN

Cutting across the local groupings are the lines of kinship. The society is divided into two exogamous moieties, *Telenga*, the fish hawk (*Pandion leucocephalus*, a marine bird which feeds on fish it catches in the shallow water of the reef), and *Kongkong*, the eagle (*Haliaëtus leucogaster*, a very large bird living in high trees, and which often feeds on marine animals which it sometimes obtains by chasing the *Telenga* and catching the food it drops). The members of each moiety regard themselves as related to each other in a classificatory manner. Each moiety is divided into a number of clans, an extended family group, all the members of

[1] For detailed information on birth and death rates see the author's article, "Vital Statistics of New Ireland (Bismarck Archipelago) as Revealed in Genealogies," *Human Biology*, September 1931, Vol. 3, No. 3.

3:Chinnery G, E-5 (1929)1931 OM10 New Ireland OM10

601 ***Rok.***—**Brother; sister (woman speaking).**
Matok.—Brother's wife; husband's brother.
Sagok.—Sister; brother (woman speaking).
Ramisik.—Wife's brother; sister's husband.
Suk or *Oitanu.*—Wife.
Suk.—Husband.
Enak.—Husband's mother; son's wife (woman speaking).
Egik.—Brother's wife (woman speaking); husband's sister.

582 In this pedigree one man is married to two sisters who are both living. The cross-cousin marriage is said to be definitely barred. A man is permitted to marry his mother's brother's widow, his brother's widow, his wife's sister, or the daughter of his mother's brother's daughter. In this village there are several instances of marriage between people of the same clan.

586 587 In almost every village on the East coast of New Ireland there are numerous men and women who have been divorced and re-married several times. The priests of the Roman Catholic Mission hold that the facility with which these divorces and re-marriages take place reacts on the issue rate of the community.

614 162 The clan distribution of the population between Kavieng and Karu is shown in the following tables of adults and children of both sexes. (Appendix 2.)

614 As I have already stated, each clan is divided into sub-groupings associated in some way with the ghosts of the dead. Every person, therefore, has his clan *evit-bung* or *pambang* (north of Fatmilak), *butamit* (south of Fatmilak), his totem, *mani*, and his sub-division, *masolei*, *masele* (north of Fatmilak), *morali* or *misili* (south of Fatmilak). The sub-divisions bear the names of pieces of land, caves, capes, mountains, rocks, prominent points on the sea-shore, reefs, rivers, waterfalls, or other natural phenomena, characteristic of the spot from which the sub-division is said to have originated, and in addition they bear the names of and are associated with mythical pigs, snakes, sharks, or other animals connected with the site that bears the group name. A large number of the *masolei* sites consist of fertile land, which is planted from time to time by the members of the *masolei* sub-division or by people of other sub-divisions permitted to do so. Quite a number [778] of the sub-division locations, however, are barren, and without value. Such places are regarded simply as sacred spots to which the members of the sub-divisions associated with them have rights against others.

Between Kavieng and Fatmilak there are many villages in which the clans have merely one or two sub-divisions apparently of little importance. In Kavieng itself I found the same sub-divisional name occurring in more than one clan. In places like Lakuramau and

1. NEW IRELAND, EAST COAST.—POPULATION.

Village Group.	In Village.												Absent from Village.						Total Population.		
	Married.		Widowed.		Adults Unmarried.		Children under 14.		Adopted Children.		Total in Village.		At Mission or School.			Working.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Per cent. of Total Population.	Males.	Females.	Per cent. of Total Population.	Per cent. Married.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kulangit	12	14	3	3	4	0	14	6	..	3	33	25	58	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	38	25	63
Bagail	25	32	4	3	14	..	18	17	..	..	64	51	115	1	..	..	20	3	16	30	85	54	139
Mungai	15	15	1	3	6	1	9	7	1	2	32	28	60	2	..	2	11	4	10	52	45	32	77
Omo	48	48	10	6	21	6	26	23	..	..	105	82	187	9	2	5	16	3	8	68	130	87	217
Maiom	19	22	6	4	7	1	12	12	..	..	44	39	83	0	1	6	12	1	13	67	63	41	104
Papilang	15	16	1	3	6	1	4	5	..	..	26	25	51	2	2	5	14	..	20	15	42	27	69
Bobai	12	12	2	1	4	2	3	6	..	1	21	24	45	..	..	..	4	2	11	50	25	26	51
Kapilman	17	21	4	3	9	1	15	11	1	2	46	38	84	0	1	..	17	7	20	70	69	46	115
Kaselok	18	19	4	3	6	1	13	8	..	..	41	31	72	0	3	10	6	1	7	28	53	35	88
Putput	18	18	..	2	5	..	13	7	1	..	37	27	64	1	..	1	16	2	21	16	54	29	83
Nono	17	18	2	4	5	1	9	7	..	1	33	31	64	3	2	5	10	1	13	18	46	34	80
Ngavelus	16	21	..	3	3	1	6	7	..	..	25	35	60	4	1	6	14	2	19	50	43	38	81
Lovong—Al	29	33	5	9	11	2	26	28	..	4	70	74	144	3	..	3	16	1	10	47	89	76	165
Losuk	16	19	3	11	9	1	12	6	1	..	41	37	78	6	..	6	12	3	15	46	59	40	99
Mangai	21	27	7	4	18	3	6	15	..	..	46	49	95	4	..	3	15	1	13	31	65	50	115
Livitua	27	29	4	9	11	5	15	10	..	..	57	53	110	4	3	7	24	..	16	12	85	60	145
Laowan	24	26	5	9	3	1	16	13	..	..	45	49	94	5	..	4	12	1	11	30	62	50	112
Vongararum	25	27	3	10	4	4	11	14	2	1	44	56	100	4	1	4	9	1	8	40	57	58	115
Parual	22	28	2	3	9	5	18	17	4	3	55	51	106	2	1	2	9	..	7	33	66	52	118
Lakurafanga	10	11	3	..	4	2	6	15	1	..	24	28	52	2	1	4	15	..	21	20	41	29	70
Nonapai	18	19	2	6	10	1	24	15	..	..	54	41	95	..	1	..	7	..	6	14	61	42	103
Sali	15	15	1	4	14	2	9	7	..	..	39	28	67	..	..	..	8	1	11	22	47	29	76
Lamekot	26	31	3	5	8	2	10	16	..	1	47	55	102	12	4	12	13	..	9	4	72	59	131
Fongalava	25	28	2	5	9	1	12	11	..	2	48	47	95	4	3	6	11	..	9	45	63	50	113
Luburua	11	15	3	5	10	4	13	13	..	..	37	37	74	1	..	1	11	..	12	4	49	37	86
Lakuruman	46	57	11	11	11	4	32	32	..	..	100	104	204	2	1	1	33	2	14	50	135	107	242
Munuwai	40	44	4	13	18	6	17	26	..	..	79	89	168	6	..	3	21	..	10	19	106	89	195
Larai Bina	25	26	1	6	6	3	11	14	1	..	44	49	93	..	..	..	13	..	13	23	57	50	107
Lugagun	34	39	6	4	4	1	21	28	1	2	66	74	140	6	4	6	29	6	18	42	103	84	187
Madina	39	50	3	4	11	5	34	34	..	..	87	93	180	4	1	2	31	5	16	52	122	99	221
Lusupui	36	46	2	10	5	6	15	26	1	1	59	89	148	..	..	..	22	2	13	54	81	91	172
Fisca	40	47	1	14	9	5	26	17	1	2	77	85	162	5	1	2	36	2	18	21	118	88	206
Kafkaf	22	24	2	3	5	2	21	9	1	3	54	41	95	1	..	1	10	3	11	3	65	44	109
Fatmilak	67	73	15	22	12	32	40	4	2	127	142	269	10	5	4	25	2	8	48	102	149	311	
Limalaua	24	32	3	6	1	1	16	20	..	..	44	59	103	1	..	..	20	..	16	40	65	59	124
Tandis	27	30	4	7	5	2	15	15	..	3	51	57	108	2	..	1	22	1	17	21	75	58	133
Limba	34	40	3	6	7	3	20	16	2	1	66	66	132	6	2	4	20	1	13	27	92	60	151
Yendat	13	17	1	4	4	1	15	11	..	2	33	35	68	..	..	..	7	..	9	42	40	35	75

3:Chinnery G, E-5 (1929)1931 OMIO New Ireland OMIO

I. NEW IRELAND, EAST COAST. POPULATION—*continued.*

Village Group.	In Village.											Absent from Village.							Total Population.		
	Married.		Widowed.		Adults Unmarried.		Children under 14.		Adopted Children.		Total in Village.	At Mission or School.			Working.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Per cent. of Total Population.	Males.	Females.	Per cent. of Total Population.	Per cent. Married.	Males.	Females.	Total
Lang-Inia	25	28	0	6	2	3	21	18	1	..	58	55	113	5	1	4	22	..	15	9	85	56	141
Lassu	48	56	6	9	9	6	45	25	3	2	111	103	214	3	1	1	37	4	15	43	151	108	259
Amba	20	21	2	3	5	3	16	6	3	..	46	33	79	3	1	4	12	1	13	53	61	35	96
Letatan	23	28	2	7	3	2	19	17	..	..	47	51	98	2	1	2	13	..	11	30	62	52	114
Lemasong	45	55	15	3	4	4	25	22	1	3	90	87	177	3	4	3	29	2	14	48	122	93	215
Konnos	42	43	4	8	9	2	27	25	2	2	84	77	161	4	..	2	12	..	6	16	100	77	177
Konobin	22	22	15	6	5	..	7	4	2	..	51	32	83	..	..	..	6	1	7	50	57	33	90
Pinigindu	67	73	18	13	15	5	25	20	..	..	125	111	236	..	..	..	9	..	3	55	134	111	245
Tekirot	16	18	5	7	6	1	17	14	1	2	45	42	87	..	..	..	7	2	9	43	52	44	96
Katendan	27	30	4	5	6	1	12	13	..	..	49	49	98	..	..	..	9	1	9	40	58	50	108
Lambuso	37	38	9	11	6	..	13	14	3	..	68	63	131	..	..	..	14	..	9	..	82	63	145
Malom	55	64	7	11	10	1	29	30	6	1	107	107	214	3	1	1	25	2	11	44	135	110	245
Lasigi	30	37	3	6	3	2	11	18	2	..	49	63	112	1	1	1	4	5	7	100	54	69	123
Watkana	59	66	5	12	8	0	23	11	..	..	95	89	184	..	..	..	10	4	11	21	114	93	207
Kanagnusgnus	6	7	1	3	1	..	8	4	..	1	16	15	31	..	..	..	4	2	16	50	20	17	37
Livinko	21	24	2	10	3	2	11	5	..	2	37	43	80	4	..	4	7	1	8	25	48	44	92
Kandan	14	16	5	5	2	3	6	6	1	..	28	30	58	2	..	2	8	..	11	25	38	30	68
Limbin	47	52	9	6	12	1	13	19	..	4	81	82	163	1	..	..	15	2	9	41	97	84	181
Kanteby	24	24	..	5	2	..	9	6	4	..	39	35	74	..	..	..	9	2	12	33	48	37	85
Bumbuwe	22	23	2	7	7	2	7	7	1	2	39	41	80	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	44	41	85
Lemaris	16	18	7	4	6	0	5	2	1	..	35	24	59	..	..	..	2	2	6	..	37	26	63
Kanambu	34	34	12	3	7	0	19	11	4	1	78	50	128	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	78	49	127
Watiamo	25	27	2	2	5	0	9	9	..	..	41	38	79	1	..	1	7	4	12	..	49	42	91
Panatgin	23	23	7	3	5	1	8	6	1	3	43	36	79	..	..	..	8	1	10	..	51	37	88
Dabinot	18	19	6	2	3	2	7	8	2	1	36	32	68	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	44	32	76
Silom	15	17	3	3	2	2	5	6	..	..	25	28	53	..	..	..	6	2	13	..	31	30	61
Katenda	16	18	1	5	5	0	9	9	..	..	31	32	63	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	36	32	68
Bulu	15	15	3	3	6	1	14	8	..	..	38	27	65	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	41	27	68
Logon	25	25	6	4	13	1	14	26	1	1	59	57	116	3	..	2	5	2	5	..	67	59	126
Kanam	16	17	2	7	3	0	11	8	0	1	32	33	65	1	..	..	9	2	14	..	41	35	76
Karu	27	29	7	8	20	1	16	17	1	0	71	55	126	1	..	..	7	..	5	..	79	55	134
Total District of New Ireland East Coast	1,830	2,047	302	408	506	144	1,055	981	62	63	3,755	3,643	7,398	168	55	3	925	101	12	34	4,848	3,799	8,645

2. NEW IRELAND, EAST COAST.—ISSUE AND SURVIVAL OF UNIONS.

Village Group.	Number of Unions.	Issue.			Issue per Union.	Issue died during Lactation.				Issue survived Lactation.			Issue Survived Lactation per Union.	First Born Children died during Lactation.			Issue died to Date.				Issue Survived to Date.			Issue Survived to Date per Union.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Kulangit	24	20	7	27	1.1	1	1	2	7	19	6	25	1.0	..	..	..	4	1	5	18	16	6	22	0.9
Ragali	44	31	26	57	1.2	1	2	3	5	30	24	54	1.2	..	..	..	4	5	9	15	27	21	48	1.0
Mangai	30	21	15	36	1.2	2	1	3	8	19	14	33	1.1	..	..	..	6	7	13	35	16	8	23	0.7
Gove	81	63	57	120	1.4	6	14	20	16	57	43	100	1.2	2	6	14	12	21	33	27	51	36	87	1.0
Malom	52	29	25	54	1.6	1	1	2	3	28	24	52	1.6	1	1	4	6	3	9	16	23	22	45	1.4
Papilang	19	14	11	25	1.3	3	3	6	20	11	9	20	1.0	3	1	26	3	5	8	32	11	6	17	0.8
Bobsi	18	12	18	30	1.6	3	3	6	20	9	15	24	1.3	1	1	20	7	7	14	46	5	11	16	0.8
Kapliman	50	27	23	50	1.0	7	7	14	28	20	16	36	1.3	3	3	30	9	8	17	34	18	15	33	0.6
Kaselek	37	25	21	46	1.7	7	6	13	28	18	15	33	1.2	2	1	16	10	8	18	39	15	13	28	1.0
Pulput	28	26	21	46	2.0	2	4	6	13	23	17	40	1.7	2	1	18	6	10	16	34	19	11	30	1.3
Nono	26	30	22	52	2.0	14	4	18	34	16	18	34	1.3	4	1	23	15	9	24	46	15	13	28	1.0
Ngavelus	29	26	28	54	1.8	5	5	10	18	21	23	44	1.5	3	0	17	12	9	21	38	14	19	33	1.1
Lovong-ai	62	86	60	144	2.7	23	11	34	23	62	48	110	2.1	10	2	26	34	17	51	35	51	42	93	1.7
Losuk	34	44	49	93	2.7	11	24	35	37	33	25	58	1.7	4	3	40	21	35	56	60	23	14	37	1.0
Mangai	42	37	39	76	1.8	12	8	20	26	25	31	56	1.3	5	2	24	19	13	32	42	18	26	44	1.0
Ilvitga	42	70	40	110	2.6	17	8	25	22	53	32	85	2.0	6	1	32	20	15	44	40	41	25	66	1.5
Laowan	36	40	33	73	2.0	11	8	19	26	29	25	54	1.5	5	3	36	19	15	34	46	21	18	39	1.0
Vongararum	41	37	44	81	1.9	11	13	24	29	26	31	57	1.3	7	3	31	16	17	33	40	21	27	48	1.1
Parual	32	42	47	89	2.7	10	13	23	25	32	34	66	2.0	3	4	24	16	21	37	41	26	26	52	1.6
Lakurafanga	10	25	27	52	2.7	3	3	6	11	22	24	46	2.4	1	2	20	12	8	20	38	13	10	32	1.6
Nonapai	30	47	35	82	2.7	5	..	5	6	42	35	77	2.5	..	1	7	10	14	24	29	37	21	58	1.9
Sali	22	24	21	45	2.0	6	6	11	24	19	15	34	1.5	..	4	25	10	9	17	37	16	12	28	1.2
Lamekut	46	46	45	91	1.9	1	3	4	4	45	42	87	1.8	1	2	9	10	14	24	26	36	31	67	1.4
Fongalava	34	35	30	65	1.9	3	7	10	15	32	23	55	1.6	1	1	8	7	12	19	29	28	18	46	1.3
Luburua	28	37	35	72	3.1	6	10	16	22	31	25	56	2.4	3	2	23	10	14	24	33	27	21	48	2.0
Lakuruman	87	120	101	221	2.5	23	26	49	22	97	75	172	1.9	8	6	19	55	41	96	43	65	60	125	1.4
Munuwai	70	95	73	168	2.2	35	24	59	37	50	49	99	1.4	10	3	28	45	30	75	47	40	43	83	1.1
Larai Bina	47	56	55	111	2.3	22	16	38	34	34	39	73	1.5	9	6	40	29	31	60	54	27	24	51	1.0
Lugagun	66	95	82	177	2.6	20	27	53	29	69	55	124	1.8	13	6	33	47	37	84	47	68	45	93	1.4
Madina	64	104	76	180	2.8	17	8	25	13	87	68	155	2.4	11	2	24	39	19	58	32	65	57	122	1.9
Luanpui	62	90	83	173	2.7	27	12	39	22	63	71	134	2.1	5	2	13	51	32	83	47	39	51	90	1.4
Fisoa	63	79	62	141	2.2	5	14	19	13	74	48	122	1.9	1	1	6	26	27	53	37	53	35	88	1.4
Kafkaf	37	48	38	86	2.3	2	8	10	11	46	30	76	2.0	1	1	7	13	18	31	36	33	20	53	1.4
Fatulilak	95	102	95	197	2.0	4	1	5	3	98	94	192	2.0	..	1	..	19	13	32	16	83	82	165	1.7
Limalana	42	45	48	93	2.2	7	5	12	12	38	43	81	1.9	..	2	12	17	17	34	30	28	31	59	1.4
Tandia	44	50	34	84	1.9	6	2	8	9	44	32	76	1.7	3	2	14	16	4	20	25	34	30	64	1.4

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2. New Ireland, East Coast. Issue and Survival of Unions: *continued.*

Village Group.	Number of Unions.	Issue.			Issue per Union.	Issue died during Lactation.				Issue survived Lactation.			Issue Survived Lactation per Union.	First Born Children died during Lactation.			Issue died to Date.				Issue Survived to Date.			Issue Survived to Date per Union.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Unda	50	51	41	92	1·8	6	8	14	15	45	33	78	1·5	3	2	14	14	12	26	28	37	29	66	1·3
Yenist	23	29	28	57	2·4	7	4	11	19	22	24	46	2·0	3	1	20	10	7	17	29	19	21	40	1·7
Langdida	45	50	39	89	1·9	1	3	4	4	49	36	85	1·8	..	2	5	7	7	14	15	43	32	75	1·6
Lassu	98	110	84	194	1·9	9	19	28	14	101	65	166	1·4	..	4	8	26	31	57	29	84	53	137	2·9
Anda	27	34	31	65	2·4	1	3	4	6	33	28	61	2·2	..	..	..	4	12	16	24	30	19	49	1·8
Letafan	37	50	37	87	2·3	6	5	11	12	44	32	76	2·0	2	1	10	10	10	20	22	40	27	67	1·8
Temasong	74	65	62	127	1·7	10	8	18	14	55	54	109	1·4	2	2	7	19	18	37	29	46	44	90	1·2
Konnot	54	75	77	152	2·8	12	8	20	13	63	69	132	2·3	2	1	6	23	30	53	34	52	47	99	1·8
Kowalin	44	30	26	56	1·2	4	4	8	14	26	22	48	1·0	2	2	16	16	14	30	53	14	12	26	0·5
Pinginda	110	72	69	141	1·2	8	5	13	9	64	64	128	1·1	4	2	8	16	19	35	24	56	50	106	0·9
Tekiret	33	27	17	44	1·3	..	..	..	..	27	17	44	1·3	..	..	..	5	3	8	18	22	14	36	1·0
Katindan	41	33	35	68	1·6	7	8	15	22	26	37	53	1·2	2	1	11	10	10	20	29	23	25	48	1·1
Lambuso	72	54	45	99	1·3	10	12	22	22	44	33	77	1·0	6	4	21	12	19	31	31	42	26	68	0·9
Malem	96	76	53	129	1·3	10	8	18	13	66	45	111	1·1	5	3	12	21	13	34	26	55	40	95	0·9
Lasigi	49	36	45	81	1·6	13	8	21	25	23	37	60	1·2	7	4	29	20	15	35	43	16	30	46	0·9
Watkana	96	87	55	142	1·4	18	6	24	16	69	49	118	1·2	12	1	19	38	22	60	42	49	33	82	0·8
Kanagnusgnus	9	23	16	39	4·3	6	5	11	28	17	11	28	3·1	4	0	44	12	8	20	51	11	8	19	2·1
Livinko	36	51	36	87	2·4	14	10	24	27	37	26	63	1·7	..	2	7	24	21	45	51	27	15	42	1·1
Kandan	28	32	22	54	1·9	6	2	8	14	26	20	46	1·6	1	..	5	18	7	25	46	14	16	30	1·0
Limbin	83	62	65	127	1·5	11	17	28	22	51	48	99	1·1	5	5	18	16	22	38	29	46	43	89	1·0
Kantelu	35	32	19	51	1·4	10	7	17	33	22	12	34	0·9	4	3	26	16	11	27	52	16	8	24	0·6
Tumbuwe	39	32	19	51	1·3	10	5	15	29	22	14	36	0·9	8	3	37	16	8	24	47	16	11	27	0·6
Lemaris	39	31	31	62	1·5	10	7	17	27	21	24	45	1·1	4	1	23	10	22	41	66	12	9	21	0·5
Kanundu	50	79	42	121	2·0	34	10	44	36	45	32	77	1·3	6	2	22	42	20	62	51	37	22	59	1·0
Watlano	44	30	31	61	1·3	8	5	13	21	22	26	48	1·0	6	3	31	11	7	18	29	19	24	43	0·9
Parotgin	42	44	52	96	2·2	20	31	51	53	23	21	44	1·0	10	3	39	28	39	67	70	15	13	28	0·6
Dalinet	35	25	34	59	1·6	6	16	22	37	19	18	37	1·4	5	3	32	11	20	31	52	14	14	28	1·1
Sliem	25	18	20	38	1·5	3	3	6	15	15	17	32	1·2	1	2	18	6	4	10	26	12	16	28	1·1
Katenda	29	18	27	45	1·5	1	6	7	15	17	21	38	1·3	1	1	11	5	13	18	35	13	16	29	1·0
Butu	24	26	22	48	2·0	2	5	7	14	24	17	41	1·7	..	3	18	5	11	16	33	21	11	32	1·3
Legon	38	40	41	90	2·3	9	7	16	17	40	34	74	1·9	2	4	19	22	9	31	34	27	32	59	1·5
Kanam	28	34	25	59	2·1	2	..	2	3	32	25	57	2·0	..	..	..	17	10	27	45	17	15	32	1·1
Karo	52	46	48	94	1·8	5	15	20	21	41	33	74	1·4	4	6	25	10	21	31	32	36	27	63	1·2
Total District of New Ireland, East Coast.	**3,073**	**3,276**	**2,819**	**6,095**	**2·0**	**623**	**567**	**1,190**	**19**	**2,653**	**2,252**	**4,905**	**1·6**	**244**	**156**	**18**	**1,101**	**1,059**	**2,250**	**37**	**2,085**	**1,760**	**3,845**	**1·3**

3. NEW IRELAND, EAST COAST.—FRUITLESS UNIONS, ISSUE AND SURVIVAL OF FRUITFUL UNIONS, STATISTICS OF MASCULINITY.

Village Group.	Fruitless Unions.						Number of Unions with Total Issue of.										Average Issue per Fruitful Union.	Average Survival per Fruitful Union.	Sex Ratio Excess of Males over Females per cent. of Persons.						Females of Reproductive Age.	Old Persons.		
	Total Number.	Newly Married.	Husband works away.	Husband or Wife Dead.	Wife Still Young.	Apparently Sterile.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.			Births.	Infantile Mortality.	Mortality of Issue.	Survival of Issue.	Population: Children under 14	Population: Adults.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Kulangit	8	3	..	2	..	3	8	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.3	48	..	60	45	21	20	14	1	1	2
Bogail	20	8	2	3	..	7	11	6	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	2.3	2.0	8	−33	−11	12	5	28	27	2	1	3
Mungai	10	4	..	2	..	4	12	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.1	16	33	−7	30	14	17	11	3	7	10
Omo	25	10	1	6	..	8	23	14	11	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2.1	1.5	5	−40	−27	18	18	20	38	9	13	22
Malom	7	1	2	2	..	2	12	4	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2.1	1.8	7	..	33	2	4	23	17	6	10	16
Papilang	4	2	..	..	..	2	10	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.1	12	20	−25	9	..	25	16	5	8	13
Bobsi	8	2	..	2	..	4	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	1.6	20	..	..	−37	−50	2	14	1	3	4
Kapliman	6	2	1	..	..	3	5	7	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2.5	1.6	8	..	5	9	17	20	28	2	3	5
Kaselok	9	4	1	..	..	4	7	2	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.5	8	7	11	7	30	16	21	1	4	5
Putput	7	4	..	1	..	2	6	2	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	1.8	46	−6	−16	30	22	61	17	3	5	8
Nono	5	3	..	1	..	..	10	1	2	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	2.4	1.3	15	55	25	7	33	14	22	2	6	8
Ngavelus	12	6	2	1	..	3	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	3.1	1.9	3	..	14	−15	5	9	18	6	12	18
Lovong-ai	6	1	1	..	..	4	9	13	4	12	4	1	1	1	..	..	3.1	2.0	17	35	33	9	7	15	28	12	17	29
Lauk	4	..	..	..	..	2	12	95	27	1	4	3	1	1	22	..	3.1	1.2	5	−37	−25	24	36	15	16	3	17	20
Mangai	13	2	1	..	..	7	7	9	2	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	2.6	1.5	2	20	18	−18	−25	23	24	6	10	16
Livitua	11	1	1	2	..	7	6	5	3	2	6	3	6	4	..	..	3.5	2.1	27	36	31	24	8	20	17	12	24	36
Laowan	14	4	2	2	..	5	5	6	4	3	5	6	3	2	1	..	3.3	1.7	9	15	11	7	17	11	27	5	12	17
Vongararum	12	2	..	1	..	5	9	4	4	6	6	6	3	2	4	1	2.7	1.6	8	8	3	2	3	8	26	13	19	32
Paruai	7	2	1	..	1	3	6	4	3	5	6	3	..	..	..	..	3.5	2.0	5	13	13	..	9	13	25	6	7	13
Lakurafanga	4	1	..	..	..	2	1	8	4	2	6	6	3	4	2	1	3.4	2.1	3	..	20	18	30	40	13	2	1	3
Nanapai	4	1	..	..	..	1	8	4	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	..	3.1	2.2	4	..	16	27	20	17	15	11	11	22
Sali	6	1	..	2	..	3	6	3	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2.8	1.7	6	9	5	14	12	25	12	2	9	11
Lamekut	15	2	2	4	..	7	10	7	2	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.1	1	50	16	7	2	15	24	8	17	25
Fongalava	10	5	1	..	..	4	7	5	4	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	2.7	1.9	8	40	26	21	3	16	24	7	13	20
Luburua	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	7	2	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	3.4	2.2	2	25	16	12	..	20	17	3	7	10
Lakurumau	14	..	3	3	..	8	23	10	10	7	16	7	4	3	1	1	3.0	1.7	8	6	14	4	1	15	45	26	24	50
Munuwai	25	5	1	8	..	11	10	7	9	6	7	4	4	2	1	2	3.5	1.8	7	18	20	3	10	14	44	9	17	26
Leral Bina	10	3	..	3	..	4	11	7	6	7	6	2	1	..	..	..	3.0	1.3	..	6	3	5	7	5	24	4	12	16
Lugagun	12	4	..	3	..	5	14	11	9	7	1	5	2	1	..	..	3.2	1.7	7	1	11	3	3	17	44	8	8	16
Madina	11	1	4	..	2	4	8	11	11	11	11	5	6	2	2	1	3.3	2.3	15	36	34	6	4	13	40	13	19	32
Luaupul	10	2	4	..	2	2	6	10	11	13	10	2	2	2	1	..	3.3	1.7	4	38	22	13	25	18	41	6	18	24
Fisoa	20	6	5	2	2	5	11	4	5	10	7	4	3	2	2	1	3.2	2.0	12	47	1	20	17	11	41	5	25	30
Kafkaf	10	4	1	..	3	..	6	4	5	6	3	3	2	1	..	..	3.0	2.0	11	60	16	27	29	13	21	8	8	16
Fatmilak	24	12	..	6	..	6	18	13	20	10	7	4	1	1	..	..	2.7	2.3	3	60	18	6	..	..	73	16	26	42
Linalaua	10	1	4	1	..	4	5	11	6	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	2.9	1.8	3	10	..	5	11	10	30	10	9	19
Tandis	10	3	1	..	2	4	10	10	7	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	1.8	10	50	60	6	9	20	26	11	14	25
Limbs	15	6	4	1	..	4	10	8	7	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	1.8	10	14	7	12	12	14	42	8	10	18

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3. Chinnery G, E-5 (1929) 1931 OM10 New Ireland OM10

3. NEW IRELAND, EAST COAST.—FRUITLESS UNIONS, ISSUE AND SURVIVAL OF FRUITFUL UNIONS, STATISTICS OF MASCULINITY—*continued.*

Village Group.	Fruitless Unions.						Number of Unions with Total Issue of.										Average Issue per Fruitful Union.	Average Survival per Fruitful Union.	Sex Ratio Excess of Males over Females per cent. of Persons.						Females of Reproductive age.	Old Persons.		
	Total Number.	Newly Married.	Husband works away.	Husband or Wife Dead.	Wife Still Young.	Apparently Sterile.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.			Births.	Infantile Mortality.	Mortality of Issue.	Survival of Issue.	Population: Children under 14.	Population: Adults.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Vendat	3	2	1	..	..	..	4	2	10	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	2.0	1	27	17	- 5	7	6	19	2	3	5
Lang-inia	6	2	1	2	..	3	12	13	4	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	2.4	2.0	12	- 50	..	1	17	22	25	12	13	25
Lassu	6	2	2	..	..	2	10	15	13	14	6	1	2	..	1	..	3.1	2.2	13	- 35	- 8	22	17	16	52	16	21	37
Amba	3	2	..	..	..	1	6	8	2	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	2.7	2.0	4	- 50	- 50	22	52	20	19	7	10	17
Letatan	8	3	2	..	..	3	4	6	9	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	3.0	2.3	- 14	9	..	19	7	9	21	6	13	19
Lemasong	18	2	6	2	..	8	21	18	6	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	2.2	1.6	2	11	2	2	- 2	18	50	27	17	44
Konrue	5	2	..	..	3	3	7	12	7	8	6	5	..	1	..	..	3.3	2.1	- 1	20	- 13	5	16	9	29	18	23	41
Konobin	19	4	..	11	..	4	8	8	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	1.0	7	..	6	7	38	25	14	17	14	31
Pinginglu	38	..	3	11	4	20	37	17	9	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	1.9	1.4	2	23	- 8	5	11	9	58	27	30	57
Tekirot	15	2	..	6	..	7	5	5	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	2.0	22	..	25	22	5	9	20	4	7	11
Katendan	15	5	1	4	..	5	6	8	3	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	1.8	- 3	- 6	..	- 4	- 4	10	25	5	8	13
Lambuso	26	4	..	11	5	6	18	12	10	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	2.1	1.4	9	- 9	- 22	23	6	14	28	13	15	28
Malom	30	14	5	8	1	2	32	18	8	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	1.9	1.4	17	11	23	15	29	10	49	18	26	44
Lasigi	12	2	1	2	..	7	15	7	10	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	2.1	1.2	- 11	23	14	- 30	- 20	- 9	27	9	13	22
Watkana	29	16	2	2	1	8	23	24	14	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	2.1	1.2	22	50	26	19	35	5	42	22	21	43
Kanagnusgnus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	4.3	2.1	17	9	20	15	23	..	9	0	3	3
Livinko	10	2	..	6	..	2	7	4	6	..	6	3	..	..	1	..	3.3	1.6	17	16	6	28	36	- 5	21	6	14	20
Kandan	8	2	2	3	..	1	7	4	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	2.7	1.4	18	50	44	- 3	20	9	17	9	7	16
Limbia	29	10	2	13	1	3	21	13	9	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	2.3	1.6	- 2	- 21	- 15	3	- 27	15	39	23	21	44
Kertebu	9	1	..	4	1	3	14	4	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	0.9	25	17	18	33	36	6	19	4	12	16
Bumbuwe	10	1	..	2	3	4	16	7	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1.7	0.9	24	33	33	18	- 5	5	14	8	15	23
Lemaris	18	5	..	6	..	7	8	1	2	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	2.9	1.0	..	17	- 7	14	50	12	14	10	10	20
Kanambu	23	6	..	7	2	8	8	7	6	3	7	3	..	2	..	..	3.3	1.6	30	54	35	25	31	20	24	17	11	28
Watlamo	15	2	..	1	3	9	10	11	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	1.4	- 1	23	22	- 11	..	9	19	10	12	22
Panatgin	9	..	..	3	3	3	12	3	6	4	5	3	..	..	..	..	2.8	0.8	- 9	- 21	- 16	7	..	1	22	12	6	18
Dabinot	10	1	..	2	1	6	11	6	3	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	2.3	1.1	- 16	- 45	- 29	..	..	20	12	10	7	17
Siom	9	1	1	3	1	3	5	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	1.7	- 5	..	- 20	- 14	9	4	19	5	5	10
Katenda	12	3	1	6	..	2	2	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	1.7	- 20	- 71	- 37	- 10	..	8	16	8	7	15
Bubo	8	3	..	5	..	..	3	5	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	3.0	2.0	8	- 42	- 37	- 31	27	17	11	7	7	14
Logon	7	4	..	1	..	2	7	9	3	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	2.9	1.9	8	12	41	- 8	- 20	20	25	5	5	10
Kanam	8	4	1	1	..	2	5	4	3	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	2.9	1.6	5	..	29	5	10	7	11	5	13	18
Karu	12	4	..	3	..	5	16	6	6	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	1.5	- 2	- 50	- 35	14	2	23	27	7	11	18
Total District of New Ireland, East Coast	335	228	77	205	41	254	390	302	189	117	182	95	22	21	6	4	2.7	1.7	7	5	6	8	7	13	1,779	604	815	1,419

3: Chinnery G, E-5 (1929) 1931 OM10 New Ireland, OM10

As the population of these villages was apparently not enumerated until 1921, it is not possible to draw a comparative table covering the period between Hoffman's survey* and the present investigation. Hoffman's enumeration of the people between Kavcing and Tekirot for 1911, which included villages not within the area now recorded resulted in—

—	Adults.		Children.		Working Total.
1911.. ..	3,415	2,016	695	655	810
1912.. ..	3,418	2,020	697	669	1,147

The additional figures for 1912 do not indicate an increase in the population. They appear to represent mainly members of the community who were not counted in 1911.

The official figures taken during the Australian Administration are as follow:—

—	Adults.		Children.		Total.		Absent.	Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1922-23 ..	4,020	2,407	911	1,066	4,931	3,473	..	8,404
1923-24.. ..	2,663	2,393	1,046	909	3,709	3,302	..	7,011
1924-25.. ..	2,684	2,379	1,137	957	3,821	3,336	..	7,157
1925-26.. ..	2,570	2,635	1,092	973	3,662	3,608	..	7,270
1927-28.. ..	2,398	2,530	1,157	1,047	3 555	3,577	..	7,132
1928-29.. ..	2,291	2,431	1,256	1,118	3,547	3,549	..	7,096
My enumeration (not including Bagail Village) ..	2,592	2,565	1,097	1,027	3,689	3,592	1,072 153	8,506

The above figures vary considerably, but to what extent these variations are due to fluctuations in the population it is not possible to say.

It has been shown that the population declined to an alarming extent during the last few years of German Administration. It is also probable that a considerable loss of life resulted from the famine of 1914. The epidemics of influenza that raged through the world during 1918 and the year following also took their toll of the district. There is every indication now, however, that in places the population of the east coast of New Ireland is beginning to hold its own, and, if people of the villages that are in need of special treatment can be induced to follow the advice of the Government in regard to plans especially designed for their benefit, conditions at present arresting their development should be removed and a healthier situation created. It must be remembered, however, that any programme for the improvement of the natives which threatens to change existing

*Dr. Hoffman; *Government Gazette*, German New Guinea, 1st June, 1913.

3:Chinnery G, E-5 (1929)1931 OM10 New Ireland OM10

adequately with the problems arising from these conditions. The high infant mortality rate in places as favorably situated as Munuwai, Losuk, Nono, Laraibina, Lugagun, &c., however, is difficult to explain. Between Munuwai and Kavieng, the conditions of life for child-bearing women and for infants are not so difficult as those in villages lower down the road. In all the villages above-named, infants are commonly fed on taro and other solid foods. Mission influence however is very strongly established in this part of the district, and, as the villages are within reach of the medical authorities at Kavieng, conditions should improve as time goes on.

OLD PEOPLE.

It is amazing to find on this road such a large number of extremely old people. Nowhere else in the Territory have I noticed so many. The males numbered 604 and the females 815. Practically all of them were grey-haired or bald, and in the lower end of the road many of the bald men wore neat wigs of human hair. Some of them are survivors of the old black-birding days, having worked on the cane-fields in Queensland. It is doubtful if many of these old people will survive another two years, a possibility that might be remembered when the death rates for the next few years are being tabulated.

WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE.

Out of the women enumerated, I counted 1,779 who were definitely said by the elders to be the fertile women on whom the future population depended, until females at present under age of puberty could become married. The number of reproductive women is probably larger, but I could only estimate this figure, and in this was assisted by the old men.

ABORTION.

The tables disclose a large number of fruitless unions, 34 per cent. of which are due apparently to sterility. Some of my informants told me that the women chew the leaves of plants and drink infusions from leaves, roots, &c., both to prevent conception and to procure abortion. It is not easy for a male observer to disentangle the mass of information offered on this subject, but, as Dr. (Miss) Powdermaker is now making an intensive study in the area with especial reference to women, valuable data may shortly be forthcoming. It is said there are also mechanical methods of procuring abortion. A peculiar aspect of the information regarding sterility is that women chew certain leaves when newly married, and become sterile, but, when later on they desire to have children, another species of plant is eaten to restore fertility. This could not be closely investigated, but my information has been passed on to Dr. Powdermaker, who may be successful in securing reliable information on the point.

3: Chinnery G, E-5 (1929) 1931 OM10 New Ireland OM10

progress of the new cultures. Among the children now being educated, however, the changes wrought by the civilizing processes are steadily bearing fruit.

NATIVE LABOUR.

During the early years of German control, and while efforts were being made to amalgamate the native stocks, able-bodied men and women were recruited in relatively large numbers for work in different parts of the Territory and in German colonies beyond the Territory.

In 1909-10, however, the number of natives recruited for work outside the district decreased considerably, owing, no doubt, to the plantations then being developed in New Ireland, which were able to offer local employment to the natives of the district. In that year the recruiting of unmarried women from New Ireland was prohibited, a step by which the German Government hoped "that the extraordinary scarcity of women under which New Ireland has directly suffered for years in consequence of the unmarried women being taken away, will gradually be rectified, and so counteract the falling-off of the population."

Hoffman* points out that the able-bodied male natives recruited from the East coast in 1911 numbered 810, and in 1912 this number increased to 1,147. There was no record of the married and unmarried women recruited during that time. Hoffman goes on to say: "It is difficult to draw any conclusion from the present lists and records as to whether and how far the shortage of women brought about by recruiting at present exists. As has been mentioned before, records of the numbers of recruited women are lacking. . . . It is a fact, however, that the natural shortage of women is made more or less acute by recruiting. There is no proof to show that it is brought about by recruiting."

During my enumeration of the population the names of 925 men and 101 women were recorded "absent under indenture." This figure represents 12 per cent. of the total population, 25 per cent. of the adult male population and actually 27 per cent. of able-bodied males. Approximately 550 males and 60 females are employed by Europeans and Asiatics between Kavieng and Karu. The remainder are distributed in other parts of New Ireland and the Territory, a fair number of men and women being engaged in domestic service within the township of Rabaul, in which work they show special aptitude. Thirty-four per cent. of the labourers are married.

Native labourers employed on plantations near their villages are in the satisfactory position of being able to spend at least every week-end and often every night with their families. This is an ideal condition from the point of view both of the planter and of the labourer. It

Governmental Gazette, German New Guinea, June, 1913.

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♂ Name.	Apparent Age.	Social Group.	Name.	Apparent Age.	Social Group.	Village of ♂ or ♀ if of another village	
Luluai Lumok..	50	a.	(1) Tana ..	40	II.	.. ..	2 △
2 △ Sisa ..	25	II.	Meta ..	20	b	♀ of Lelet ..	
∈	..	..	Posat ..	30	III.	.. ..	Sinu
Tela	50	IV.	.. ..	..	..	.. ..	
Sona ..	..	..	(1) Semil ..	43	a	♂ of Lassu ..	
			(2) Tamug ..	40	c	.. ..	Sasu
			Marien ..	26	b	.. ..	Selut
Ara	..	II.	Senop ..	50	a	.. ..	Mesa
Sekop ..	30	II.	Tilan ..	..	b	.. ..	
.. ..	..	III.	.. ..	..	a	.. ..	Silar
.. ..	..	a	.. ..	..	II.	.. ..	Sika
.. ..	..	b	.. ..	..	III.	.. ..	

+ ◊ child male dying during lactation period (first two years). ♂ male dying

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APPEND

SPECIMEN OF CEN

Village—Tandis—coastal people—Clans A. Kungkung (eagle). Subdivisions—(a). Lamatis gr
Clans I. Talanga (hawk). Subdivisions—II. Sagil ground Langinia.—

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							CHILDREN.	
Name.	Apparent Age.	Social Group.	Name.	Apparent Age.	Social Group.	Name.		
2								
.. ..	..	..	Solus ..	20	II.	Tami		
.. ..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	.. .. ..		
Sinut ..	4	III.	Lesa	1½	III.	= Tar		
.. ..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	.. .. ..		
.. ..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	Welan		
Sasu	3	c	.. ..	..	..	Welani		
Selut ..	4	b	Suta ..	2	b	Atap		
Mesa ..	20	a	.. ..	..	..	.. .. ..		
.. ..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	.. .. ..		
Silam ..	14	a	Teran ..	12	a	.. .. ..		
Sika ..	25	II.	.. ..	..	..	.. .. ..		
.. ..	..	..	Melus ..	19	III.	.. .. ..		
						Janén		
						Sesa .. .. / Sinap		
						Sali = ... / Penet		
						Tona = ... / Pelmo		

Person dead is shown with = = = beneath name. = l

dying after having passed lactation period. ♦ male stillborn. ♦♦ twins dying

Names and terms abov

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ound near Libba.—(*b*). Wunul ground in bush near Bol.—(*c*). Tumital point Bolagila.
-III. Lavera ground Walapul.—IV. Taliwa stone near Libba.

Absent, school, mission, or working.					Name.	
ex.	Age.	Social Group	Place now.	Children who have died.		
♂	10	II.	Rabaul	◊ ♦ ♂ ..	Seluan	♀
..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.
♂	35	c	New Guinea	1 ‡ ♦	.. .. ..	.
..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.
♂	15	a	R.C. Mission Rab.	.. ..	.. ..	.
♂	10	c	Govt. School Rab.	.. ..	.. .. ..	.
♀	9	b	M. Mission Rab. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.
..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.
..	..	..	.. .. ..	♦ ♦ .. .. ‡ ‡	.. .. ..	.
..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.
..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.
..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.
♂	19	b	Kavieng	.. ..	.. ..	
♂ ♀	6 4	a a	} Methodist Mission Kavieng	.. ..	.. .. ..	
♂ ♀	30 25	b III.	} Teachers R.C. .. Mission N.G.	.. ..	.. .. ..	
♂ ♀	20 19	IV. b	Rabaul	.. ..	.. .. ..	

between two names indicates that they are married.

stillborn. ◊ child female dying during lactation period (first two years). ♀ fe
‡

re are fictitious.

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ADOPTED CHILDREN.						General Remarks.
	Sex.	Age.	Social Group.	By whom Adopted.	Relationship to person adopting.	
..	♀	4	H.	♂	Tamunatu ..	♦ twin of Sisa △ 2 —Sisa shown in this column for counting issue △ 2
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Newly married—Sisa is son of Tanu
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	First child male stillborn—husband working
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Semil has no children since marrying Tela
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Son of Semil's first husband Sona deceased
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Tela's two wives are sisters
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Marien unmarried—paternity of children unknown
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Senop is a widow
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Sekop widower—Tilan died at birth of female twins (stillborn)
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Brother and sister orphans
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Orphan male unmarried
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Orphan female unmarried
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Orphan working
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Orphan brother and sister at mission
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Husband and wife mission teachers
..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Husband and wife working Rabaul

♀ female dying after having passed lactation period. ♦ female stillborn.

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Village.	A Hornbill.				B Pigeon.				C Eagle.				
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Ad
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂
Kulangit	..	..	..	..	18	7	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
Bagail	..	..	..	..	4	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
Mongal	..	..	..	..	8	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
Omo	..	..	..	..	50	35	11	13	..	..	..	..	..
Maiom	..	..	..	..	13	4	0	3	..	..	..	..	..
Papliang	..	..	..	..	16	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bobai	..	..	..	..	10	3	0	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kaplimap	..	..	..	..	16	9	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
Kasslok	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Putput	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nono	..	1	..	..	6	8	2	7	..	..	..	..	1
Ngavelus	..	..	..	..	5	6	1	4	..	..	..	..	1
Lovongai	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	6	1	..	..	..	1
Losuk	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	3	2	..	5
Mangai	..	..	..	..	9	11	0	3	18	9	2	2	..
Livitua	..	..	..	..	4	1	0	1	6	3	3	2	10
Laowan	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	15
Vongararum	..	1	2	..	4	4	3	3	..	5	4	3	16
Paruai	..	1	2	1	..	2	2	0	1	..	..	..	..	17
Lakurafanga	..	14	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nonapai	..	1	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Sali	..	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	19
Lamekot	..	5	4	2	3	8	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	13
Fongalava	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20
Luburua	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	18	6	2	1	1
Lakurumau	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	16	4	6	33
Munuwai	..	5	4	..	2	6	2	1	3	22	15	5	3	6
Laraibina	..	5	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Lugagun	..	6	8	3	5	1	..	..	..	2	4	1	2	8
Madina	..	10	5	4	1	9	9	3	8	9	4	1	1	15
Luaupul	..	3	3	1	..	23	21	9	11	18	23	3	6	8
Pisoa	..	2	..	..	..	39	37	9	8	5	..	..	..	1
Kafkaf	..	..	1	..	..	11	13	12	5	1	2	1	2	8
Fatmilak	..	2	7	3	3	43	25	9	7	18	23	4	7	17
Limalama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	16	8	5	21
Tandis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	20	9	7	25
Limba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	29	12	9	41
Yendat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	7	6	10
Langinia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	19	11	7	35
Lassu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	29	27	16	45
Hamba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	13	8	5	22
Letatan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	19	13	7	20
Lemasong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	38	15	15	52
Konnos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	20	15	12	25
Kenobin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	12	4	3	21
Pinigindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	49	16	9	60
Tekirot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	17	8	2	13
Katendan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	21	8	6	25
Lambuso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	22	4	4	31
Malom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	40	18	14	51
Lasigi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	30	7	8	26
Watkana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	48	13	7	46
Kanagnusgnus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	3	9
Livinko	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	20	2	1	15
Kandan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11	3	4	15
Limbin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	35	5	12	35
Kantebu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	17	5	2	16
Bumbawe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	3	6	16
Lemaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	13	4	2	12
Kanamba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	17	4	3	23
Watlamo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	19	4	4	23
Panatgin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	15	1	5	15
Dabinot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	5	6	22
Silom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	..	5	15
Katenda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	4	3	15
Bulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	8	8	3	8
Logon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	15	9	13	31
Kanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	7	2	17
Karu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	20	7	8	32

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D Hawk.				E Harok.				F Frigate Bird.				G Keet.				
Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adu
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	3	2	17	10	6	4	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	2	2	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	26	12	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	17	11	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	3	6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	1	5	18	14	10	8	1
1	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	14	5	1	..	8	10	3	1	12
..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	9	3	1	0	11	4	1	1	7
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	5	0	5	..	..	..	8
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	3	1	2	2	1	..	3
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	20	7	10	2	1	..	1	27
5	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	9	9	3	2	4	1	1	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	20	5	0	3	2	1	..	2	10
10	9	2	1	13	12	5	3	1	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	23
15	14	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	15
16	11	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	1	15
17	16	14	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	15
6	3	3	4	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	13
13	9	9	9	..	1	..	..	4	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	19
19	12	4	4	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	3	2	..	..	5
13	14	1	6	11	9	3	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	12
20	14	7	7	15	8	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
1	1	2	1	14	8	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..
33	18	4	7	5	6	..	5	10	11	4	5	21	9	12	5	6
6	..	..	..	4	4	1	3	20	16	6	8	25	20	4	7	1
..	1	..	2	2	2	1	..	8	18	8	11	27	10	2	..	..
8	3	3	3	7	4	2	2	23	7	5	4	32	26	6	12	1
15	12	5	3	18	16	9	11	6	3	2	2	21	15	6	7	..
8	10	1	5	4	7	3	3	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	..
1	..	..	..	13	9	8	4	29	23	9	7	..	..	..	..	..
8	3	5	1	1	..	..	..	20	13	4	3	2	..	..	1	..
17	15	9	5	3	1	1	1	34	34	7	16	..	..	..	..	..
21	21	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	20	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	23	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	15	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	19	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	45	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	12	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	16	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	30	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	34	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	17	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	42	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	13	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	16	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	27	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	39	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	21	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	34	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	8	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	17	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	10	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	26	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	14	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	12	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	20	19	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	14	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	14	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	10	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	14	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	11	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	17	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	12	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	18	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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3: Chinnery G,E-5 (1929) /1931/ OM10 New Ireland OM10

APPENDIX II.

DISTRIBUTION OF CLANS.

H TUTUT.				I KIKIAK.				J KANAL.				K WAI-IA.				
Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂
..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	13	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	3	4	..
11	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	0	..
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
12	8	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	7	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..
8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	1	..
3	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	1	..
27	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	7	..
3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	6	2	..
10	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
23	20	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	1	..
15	14	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	3	..
15	16	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15	9	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	0	1	1
13	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	9	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
12	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
6	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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L				M AWUT.				N TIU.				O CRAB.				
Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		A
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	8	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	0	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Dead Level				Population of Village Clans.
Adults		Children		
♂	♀	♂	♀	Unnamed.
..	..	..	..	55 8
..	..	..	..	139 ..
..	..	..	..	74 3
..	..	..	..	206 11
..	..	..	..	104 ..
..	..	..	..	68 1
..	..	..	..	51 ..
..	1	..	..	114 1
..	..	..	..	86 2
5	5	5	3	83 ..
..	..	..	..	80 ..
..	..	..	..	78 3
..	..	..	..	163 2
..	..	..	..	98 1
..	..	..	..	115 ..
..	..	..	..	145 ..
..	..	..	..	112 ..
..	..	..	..	113 2
..	..	..	..	118 ..
..	..	..	..	70 ..
..	..	..	..	103 ..
..	..	..	..	76 ..
..	..	..	..	127 4
..	..	..	..	113 ..
..	..	..	..	86 ..
..	..	..	..	240 2
..	..	..	..	195 ..
..	..	..	..	107 ..
..	..	..	..	185 2
..	..	..	..	221 ..
..	..	..	..	170 2
..	..	..	..	203 3
..	..	..	..	109 ..
..	..	..	..	294 17
..	..	..	..	119 5
..	..	..	..	124 9
..	..	..	..	161 ..
..	..	..	..	75 ..
..	..	..	..	141 ..
..	..	..	..	259 ..
..	..	..	..	92 4
..	..	..	..	114 ..
..	..	..	..	213 2
..	..	..	..	177 ..
..	..	..	..	90 ..
..	..	..	..	245 ..
..	..	..	..	91 5
..	..	..	..	108 ..
..	..	..	..	147 ..
..	..	..	..	245 ..
..	..	..	..	123 ..
..	..	..	..	207 ..
..	..	..	..	37 ..
..	..	..	..	92 ..
..	..	..	..	68 ..
..	..	..	..	181 ..
..	..	..	..	85 ..
..	..	..	..	85 ..
..	..	..	..	63 ..
..	..	..	..	127 ..
..	..	..	..	90 ..
..	..	..	..	88 ..
..	..	..	..	76 ..
..	..	..	..	61 ..
..	..	..	..	68 ..
..	..	..	..	68 ..
..	..	..	..	124 2
..	..	..	..	76 ..
..	..	..	..	134 ..

SUMMARY OF CLANS.

	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	♂	♀	♂	♀	
A ..	66	51	24	22	
B ..	321	239	86	105	
C ..	1,076	833	310	261	
D ..	1,123	850	363	330	
E ..	115	95	39	48	
F ..	302	202	71	83	
G ..	338	200	83	74	
H ..	242	184	85	66	
I ..	..	..	..	..	
J ..	2	9	5	5	
K ..	72	48	21	22	
L ..	1	..	..	..	
M ..	1	1	..	..	
N ..	1	..	..	..	
O ..	23	20	9	7	
P ..	5	6	5	3	
Total ..	3,688	2,738	1,101	1,026	8,553
Unknown Clans					92
					8,645

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of leaves were obtained, but the writer has not yet had the opportunity of having them identified. Sterile women seriously attribute their sterility to the use of these leaves, and natives swear by their efficacy. But so do they also swear by their ability to make it rain by magic.[8]

Women usually work in their gardens right up to the time of giving birth to the child. Occasionally they may slacken their labor a bit a month or so before the time of birth, but this is not the rule. They resume their work usually about two weeks after birth. The long period of lactation has already been mentioned. In addition to the mother's milk, the infant is fed on baked taro within a day or two after birth. The mother chews it first and then gives it to the infant. There are other practices and customs which indirectly have a bearing on the vital statistics, but in this paper only the obvious ones can be indicated.

Household Census

Before presenting the statistics, a household census for one village (Lesu) is given. The household corresponds roughly to the individual family and its usual occupants are husband and wife, female unmarried children and young male children. Should a man have two wives, each one will usually have her own home, but sometimes they share the same house, particularly if there is much discrepancy in their ages. Should a woman have two husbands, one of them will usually count the men's house as his home. The unmarried men and boys of from approximately ten years sleep in the men's house. But this does not prevent the young boys from eating with their family and being a part of the household as far as sharing its duties and pleasures. Married men, for various reasons, occasionally sleep in the men's house. The girls sleep at home until they are married, and there is no women's house corresponding to the men's house. An older relative (widow or widower), too feeble to live alone, may also be an occupant of the household.

The village of Lesu contained 66 households. There were 62 adult males and 63 adult females (all married), and 65 male children and 42 female children. Nine of the adult males and two of the females were

[8] Dr. Hrdlička investigated certain objects which Indians believed would cause artificial sterility. He found them ineffectual. Hrdlička, A., Physiological and Medical Observations among the Indians of Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 34, p. 165.

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working on coconut plantations. Among the adults there were six widowers and seven widows (mostly old). There was thus a total population of 222 (eleven of whom were absent) living in 66 households.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Birth Data

Table 1, which follows, presents the average number of offspring for all women and for each fruitful woman for three generations. As noted earlier, the females studied were divided into four groups according to their generation, those called *I* being dead, *II* old, *III* middle-aged, and *IV* young. The last group is omitted from the following table because the women are too young to have completed their childbearing period. Those unions in which the marriage was of short duration because of divorce or the death of the husband, (and no record was found of the woman's subsequent re-marriage), and those in which the woman died before the end of her childbearing period are omitted. The number of the former are 17 and the latter 23.

TABLE 1

Birth Rates

GENERATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN	NUMBER OF OFFSPRING	AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFSPRING PER WOMAN	NUMBER OF FRUITFUL WOMEN	AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFSPRING PER FRUITFUL WOMAN
I	150	431	2.8 ± .119	142	3.
II	90	194	2.1 ± .159	74	2.6
III	55	150	2.7 ± .26	44	3.4
Totals	295	775	2.6	260	2.9

From the above table it appears that the people studied have had a practically stable birth rate for three generations: an average for the three groups of 2.6 per woman and 2.9 per fruitful woman. This is slightly higher than the rate given in the recent government census, the average issue per union being given there as 2.0 and per fruitful union as 2.7.[1] If the issue rate of generations *II* and *III* (which cor-

[1] Chinnery, E. W. P.—Anthropological Report, No. 6, Territory of New Guinea. In print.

4: Powdermaker F-5 (1930-1939) 1931 OM10 New Ireland OM10
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would be given to the writer as ordinary births and deaths. The pregnant woman loses count of the number of months she is pregnant and there was therefore no way of distinguishing between abortions and ordinary deaths occurring at birth. The percentage of those born dead thus includes abortions. It is interesting to observe that there was an increase in the percentage of those born dead over three generations. But on the other hand, this might also be due to a more accurate recording for the present than for the past, and since the numbers are small these percentages would be easily upset by a greater degree of accuracy for the recording for generations *II* and *III*, than for *I*. The presence of syphilis would not only account for an increase in foetal deaths, but it might also be a cause of infant mortality. In one study it was found that "Thirty per cent of all the living births in a syphilitic family die in infancy, as compared to a normal rate of 15 per cent in the same class." [19] Again, if the infant himself has syphilis he has just half the expectation of life of a non-syphilitic infant.[20]

Other theories accounting for the decline of native populations, and a fuller discussion of the subject of introduced diseases will be given in the Summary.

Sex Ratios

The connection of sex ratios with a declining population is also of interest. Pitt-Rivers has drawn attention to the significance of sex ratios by his theory that an increasing masculinity occurs when a people is dying out or declining.[21] He points out that it is more important to know the sex ratios for those surviving at the time of reproduction than the sex ratios at birth. The following table gives both.

Table 7 gives the sex ratios at birth, at the end of childhood, and at the time of marriage. The percentage is based on the total number—both sexes—at each one of these periods. Eight offspring were not counted because their sex was not known to the ethnologist.

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[19] Jean, P. C.—Syphilis and Its Relation to Infant Mortality, *Am. Jour. of Syph.*, Vol. III, 1919, p. 122.

[20] *Ibid.*, p. 120.

[21] Pitt-Rivers, G. H. L. F.—The Clash of Culture, *London*, 1927, Supplement on Sex Ratios, *passim*.

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TABLE 7

Sex Ratios

GENERATION	AT BIRTH			AT END OF CHILDHOOD			AT TIME OF MARRIAGE		
	Per cent of ♂	Per cent of ♀	Diff.	Per cent of ♂	Per cent of ♀	Diff.	Per cent of ♂	Per cent of ♀	Diff.
I	53.9	46.1	+ 7.8	54.4	45.5	+ 8.9	51.1	48.8	+ 2.3
II	58.3	40.7	+17.6	57.2	42.7	+14.5	55.7	44.3	+11.4
III	53.4	46.5	+ 6.9	56.5	43.4	+13.1	54.9	45.1	+ 9.8
IV	54.7	45.3	+ 9.4	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
Totals	53.	45.	+10.	55.5	44.4	+11.1	53.	46.9	6.1

+ Indicates excess of males.
— Indicates excess of females.

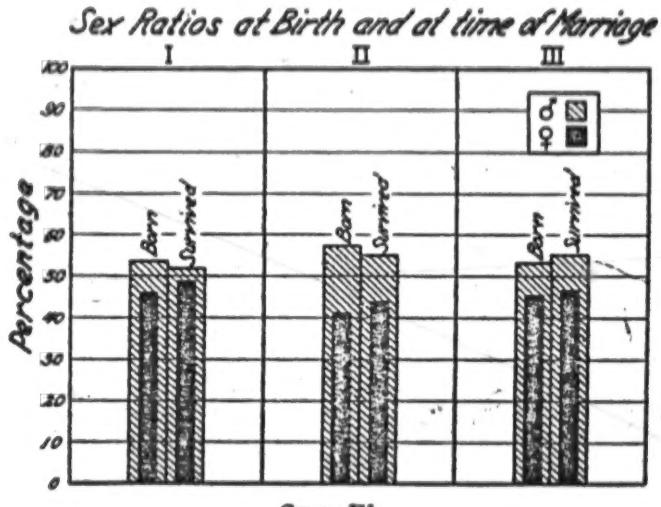

CHART IV

In all four generations there are more males born than females, which is true of most peoples. At the time of marriage there is still an excess of masculinity, but less than there was at birth. It must, however, be remembered that the male is older than the female at the time of marriage and that there is accordingly more opportunity for him to die before marriage.

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162 Table 8 must be presented before continuing the discussion of Sex Ratios. The following table gives the percentages by sex for those surviving until the end of childhood and the time of marriage. The per cent is based on the number of each sex born.

TABLE 8

Ratio of Individuals of Each Sex Surviving

GENERATION	PER CENT OF MALES BORN SURVIVING UNTIL END OF CHILDHOOD	PER CENT OF FEMALES BORN SURVIVING UNTIL END OF CHILDHOOD	DIFF.	PER CENT OF MALES SURVIVING UNTIL MARRIAGE	PER CENT OF FEMALES SURVIVING UNTIL MARRIAGE	DIFF.
I	91.9	90.	+ 1.9	76.	85.	— 9
II	85.3	91.3	— 6	80.1	91.3	—11.2
III	84.8	74.6	+10.2	77.9	73.3	+ 4.6
IV	81.7	72.7	+ 9.	...	...	.....
Totals	88.7	87.	+ 1.7	75.5	83.9	— 8.4

If the generations are considered separately there is a difference between them in their sex ratios. There is a much higher excess of males at birth among the offspring of generation *II* than among the offspring of any of the other generations. (Table 7.) The writer is unable to find any reason for the unusually high masculinity of the former group. As if to make up for it, there is a higher rate of mortality in childhood and youth among the males of this group than among the females, while among the offspring of generations *I* and *III* the opposite condition exists. (Table 8.) Another inconsistency is that the male mortality rate for the whole period from birth to marriage is greater than the female mortality rate for the same period among the offspring of generations *I* and *II*, while among the offspring of group *III* the mortality rate is less for the males during this period. Again no adequate reason can be given. Where the numbers are small, any incidental factors, such as the outbreak of some particular disease affecting one sex more than the other, might easily change the ratios. An error might also lie in the recording, and it may be that an apparently unusual excess of masculinity might be because of the fact that some informants remembered males better than females. On the other hand, to offset this, it must be remembered that this study was made in a matrilineal society,

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with inheritance of clan and property in the female line. There are therefore more practical reasons to remember females than males.

However, the sex ratios with their apparent inconsistencies are presented for what they are worth. There is no ambiguity about the fact that there is a higher masculinity at birth and at the time of reproduction for this particular group of a declining people.[22]

SUMMARY

The people on whom this study was made are generally considered to be a part of a group which is dying out. Pitt-Rivers says that, "Nowhere in the Pacific is the phenomenon of the disappearance of the aboriginal races more noticeable than in the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, where European control last made its influence felt."[23] The same author notes that the decline has been even more marked in New Ireland and New Hanover than on some of the other islands.[24] The population of the Kavieng district of New Ireland, which includes the larger part of the east coast, was counted as 14,749 in 1914 and as 13,289 in 1921, a difference of 1,460 in seven years.[25] There is another report which covers the period 1928-29.[26] Mission stations are responsible for the latter figures, which refer only to those sections under mission control, and can be used merely to indicate a general tendency. For the Kavieng district this report gives the decrease per 1,000 living, as 7.2; i. e., there was 7.2 more deaths than births per thousand in 1928-29. The same report gives the decrease for the whole Mandated Territory of New Guinea (excluding Aitape, Morobe and Salamaua) as 3 per thousand for 1928-29. While none of the figures are adequate, they are sufficient to indicate a declining population. The group on which

[22] Another study on a different primitive people has, however, revealed no excess of masculinity in the total population of a declining people. See Hogbin, H. I., The Problem of Depopulation in Melanesia as Applied to Ontong Java. *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, Vol. 39, No. 1, p. 57.

[23] Pitt-Rivers, G. H. L. F.—The Clash of Culture, *London*, 1927, p. 20.

[24] *Ibid.*, p. 20.

[25] *Ibid.*, Tables 1 and 2, given in Appendix VI, reproduced from Statistics relating to Commerce, Native Tax, Population, etc., in connection with the late German New Guinea Possessions, published by the Government of the Commonwealth of New Guinea.

[26] Anthropological Report, No. 6. Territory of New Guinea. Introduction. (In press.)